THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1830. NO. 95.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for summer use, in kegs of from 16 to 24 lbs. for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. June 1—tf.

PICKLED SALMON, in gallon kegs, and MACKEREL, in tubs, of superior quality, for family use, just received per steam boat Magnolia, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd. No. 26 Wood street. July 10—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street. April 30, 1830—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;
And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures*
Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.
April 5, 1830.—tf

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,
M'DONALD'S SQUARE.

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street, HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
May 7, 1830—tf.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto,	*per cent.* 3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton,	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville,	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming,	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.
GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

DRIED HIDES.

JUST received from New Orleans, and for sale by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
July 10—tf. *No. 26 Wood street.*

150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.
B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES:
80 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.
Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.
All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.
THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.
JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.
N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.
I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care, will be punctually attended to.
WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'd Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.
100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.
For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at
NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,
BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,
In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books,* as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.
Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,
No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts.
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds,* amongst which are the *Cougar,* or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.;* 300 *Foreign and American Birds,* including the *Great Bird of Paradise;* the *Emu,* from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals.* The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable
DRY GOODS,
which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS,* which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.
H. S. SPANG & SON.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of
FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,
Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHOENIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.
SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.
April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general
Commission Business,
and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, &c. &c.
Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.
ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,
50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;
And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN
HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	*pr. ton.*
From 5 inches to 1¼ broad,	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8, 1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d,	120
5d, 4d,	130
3d,	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods,	125

SHEET IRON,	*per ton.*
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	*per lb.*
3d,	9
4d,	8
5d,	7½
6d,	6⅝
8d,	6¼
10d,	6
12d,	6
16d,	6
20d,	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6¼
COOPERS' HOOPS,	*per ton.*
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 '	150
3-4 '	160
5-8 '	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

☞The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5¼ cents per lb; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.
P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.
May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830.) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:
Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.
THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on
THOMAS TAYLOR.
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination.) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.
JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.
ALSO, TO LET,
The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of
O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,
Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

A CHANCE FOR PURCHASERS.

I WILL SELL, at a low price, and on accommodating terms, the following described property in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Two Story Brick Building, situated in Second, between Grant and Ross streets.

Also—*Three Valuable Building Lots,* eligibly situated, and of convenient size, on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
South West corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
June 18.—tf.

☞*Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.
For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.—The subscribers, partners in the firm of Sours, Spence & Kingsland, hereby caution all persons against transacting business, on account of said firm, with *James Spence,* as the subscribers will not be bound by any contract he may enter into after this date.
SOURS & KINGSLAND.
August 10, 1830—3t.

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Mixed and Brown; SATINETS, Steel Mixed and Cadet Blue; FLANNELS, Red, Green, White, and Blue; BAIZES, Green; BLANKETS—Just received, from the manufacturers, and for sale at No. 26 Wood street, by GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
August 3, 1830—tf.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.

THIS essential part of a polite and useful education, taught according to the usual methods, has hitherto been a business of time, and often a fruitless study, the teacher and pupils being too much the slaves of grammar. Mr. Jacotot, in France, has shortened the way. His name wants no recommendation. Mr. Mouls, late an accredited teacher in the French University, acquainted with this method of Mr. Jacotot, will display its principles in a course of lessons, believing that assiduous study and punctual attendance will enable his pupils to speak the French tolerably well, after an interval of three months.

☞His lessons commenced on the 9th instant, and will be given on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from five to seven o'clock, P. M., at Mr. M'Sharry's Seminary, No. 11 St. Clair street.
August 6, 1830—3w*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—A Treatise on Rail Roads and Internal Communications, compiled from the best and latest authorities, with original suggestions and remarks; by Thomas Earle; Memoirs of the old Schuylkill Fishing Company, and Gloucester Hunting Club; by a member; Memoir on a new mode of treatment for the cure of Herpetic Affections; by Dr. Bellhol; Fessenden's new American Gardener; Dictionary of Chemistry, from the French, with additions and notes; by Miss Almira A. Lincoln. Madden's Travels in Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine, 2 vols.; Buck's Dictionary, new edition: for sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.
Aug. 13, 1830.—3t.

REMOVAL.—The subscribers, having Removed from their Old Stand, No. 158, to their New (Marble Front) Store, No. 152 Market street, Philadelphia, three doors below, inform their friends and customers, and merchants from the west in general, that they will at all times keep an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.
J. N. & L. DICKSON.
Philadelphia, August 5. (A.13—6w.)

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 4to; Brunton's Compendium of Mechanics, or Text Book for Engineers, Mill-Wrights, Machine-Makers, Founders, and Smith, &c., First American edition, edited by James Renwick, L. L. D.; Book of Versions, or Guide to French Translation; Faber on Romanism, 2d edition; An Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism; by the Rev. J. F. M. Trevern, D. D. Bishop of Strasbourg, and late Bishop of Aire; Jay's Christian Contemplated in a Course of Lectures, new edition; for sale by HOGAN & CO.
Corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh.
August 13, 1830—3t.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by
JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;
For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Charles W. M'Clean, of Baltimore, has this day taken into Partnership his son, William M'Clean, of Baltimore, and his son-in-law, James Anderson, of Pittsburgh. The business will hereafter be carried on, in Baltimore, under the firm of C. W. M'Clean & Sons; and in Pittsburgh, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, by James Anderson, under the firm of James Anderson & Co.
CHARLES W. M'CLEAN,
WILLIAM M'CLEAN,
JAMES ANDERSON.
July 23, 1830—7t.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, 1830, entitled "An act graduating the duties upon wholesale dealers and retailers of merchandise, &c. &c.," all the wholesale and retail dealers of goods, wares, and merchandise, wines, or distilled spirits or liquors, drugs or medicines, except such as are the growth or manufacture of the United States, within the county of Allegheny, will take notice, that the Associate Judges and Commissioners of said county will meet at the Commissioners' office, on Monday, the 23d day of August inst. at 9 o'clk. in the forenoon, to hear them, (if they think proper to attend,) as to the amount of their annual sales, &c. and that licenses are to be taken out on or before the first day of September next, for eight months.
FRANCIS M'CLURE,
JAMES RIDDLE,
Associate Judges.
HARVY H. PETERSON,
JAMES FLETCHER,
L. STEWART,
County Commissioners.
Commissioners' Office, Pittsburgh,
August 3, 1830. [A.6—4t.]

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.
WEBB CLOSEY.
May 21, 1830.—tf

NOTICE.—The Partnership of Selby, Agnew & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those who have claims against said firm, are requested to present them to W. T. Selby or Smith Agnew, who are authorized to settle all accounts against or due to said firm. All those indebted will please call and settle their accounts immediately.—*Kiskeminetas Salt Works, July 29,* 1830.
W. T. SELBY,
SMITH AGNEW,
JACOB GOODING,
Aug. 3—w4 JOHN ECKY.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to
ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

SIGH NOT FOR ME!

Sigh not for me!—'tis all in vain!
Why should you give this bosom pain?
Or give up peace for sorrow?
The leaves of Autumn soon will fall,
The sun will shine as bright for all,
And cheer us on to-morrow.

Sigh not for me!—the wreath of fame,
Will crown the honored Poet's name,
And grant him more than glory!
What nobler theme can be possess'd,
Than those which glow within his breast?
That name shall live in story.

Tho' time will make of all a wreck,
The Poet's heart he cannot break,
While fancy is imperious;
She guides his every thought and will,
And in distress, a friend is still—
Her dreams are all mysterious.

Sigh not for me!—tho' Time consumes
My life, a heavenly region blooms!
And there no more I'll sorrow:
Oh! I could leave this wearry shore,
Wish for the sweets of life no more—
In heaven beams no to-morrow.

BENJAMIN S. BULFINCH.

Pittsburgh, August 13, 1830.

ST. PATRICK.

Every reader, we suppose, is familiar with the service St. Patrick is reported to have conferred on Ireland, in freeing the soil from all kinds of reptiles. Assuming the fact, we present to the readers of the Atlas the following eulogistic verses describing the event, which we copy from a late Dublin journal.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

Oh! ST. PATRICK was a gentleman,
And came from dacent people,
He built a church in Dublin town,
And on it put a steeple.
His father was a GALLAGHER,
His mother was a BRADY;
His aunt was an O'SHAUGHNESSY—
First cousin to O'GRADY.
Oh! success attend St. Patrick's fist,
For he's the dacent saint, O!
Oh! he gave the snakes and toads a twist—
He's "a beauty without paint," O!

The Wicklow hills are very high,
And so's the hill of Howth, sir;
But there's a hill much higher still—
Much higher than them both, sir:
'Twas on the top of that high hill
St. Patrick preach'd his sarmint,
That drove the frogs into the bogs,
And banished all the varmint.

There's not a mile in Ireland's isle,
Where dirty varmint musters,
But there he put his sweet fore-foot,
And murdered them in clusters.
The toads went pop—the frogs went hop,
Post-haste into the water;
And the snakes committed suicide—
To save themselves from slaughter!

Nine hundred thousand reptiles blue
He charmed with sweet discourses,
And dined on them at Killaloo,
In soups and *maigre* courses!
Blind worms crawling in the dust
Were a shame to all the nation;
But he gave them a rise, and opened their eyes
To a sense of their situation.

No wonder that these Irish lads
Should be so gay and frisky,
When Patrick taught them all the use,
And the way to make—good whiskey.
Oh! was I but so fortunate
As to be back in Munster,
'Tis I'd be bound, that from its ground
I never more would once stir.
'Twas there St. Patrick planted turf,
And plenty of the *praties*,
With pigs galore, *ma gra m'a astore*,
And cabbages—and ladies!
Oh! success attend St. Patrick's fist,
For he's the dacent saint, O!
Oh! he gave the snakes and toads a twist—
He's "a beauty without paint," O!

Miscellany.

THE BLACK FERRY.

(By John Galt, Esq. F. S. A. &c. &c., Author of "Lawrie Todd," "Annals of the Parish," &c. &c. &c.)

* * * * I was then returning from my first session at College. The weather had for some time before been uncommonly wet, every brook and stream was swollen far beyond its banks, the meadows were flooded, and the river itself increased to a raging Hellespont, insomuch, that the ferry was only practicable for an hour before and after high tide.

The day was showery and stormy, by which I was detained at the inn until late in the afternoon, so that it was dark before I reached the ferry house, and the tide did not serve for safe crossing until midnight. I was therefore obliged to sit by the fire and wait the time, a circumstance which gave me some uneasiness, for the ferryman was old and infirm, and Dick, his son, who usually attended the boat during the night, happened to be then absent, the day having been such, that it was not expected any travelers would seek to pass over that night.

The presence of Dick was not, however, absolutely necessary, for the boat swung from side to side by a rope anchored in the middle of the stream, and, on account of the strong current, another rope had been stretched across, by which passengers could draw themselves over, without assistance, an easy task to those who had the sleight of it; but it was not so to me, who still wore my arm in a sling.

While sitting at the fire-side conversing with the ferryman and his wife, a smart, good-looking country lad, with a recruit's cockade in his hat, came in, accompanied by a young woman, who was far advanced in pregnancy. They were told the state of the ferry, and that unless the recruit undertook to conduct the boat himself, they must wait the return of Dick.

They had been that day married, and were on their way to join a detachment of the regiment in which Ralph Nocton, as the recruit was called, had that evening enlisted, the parish officers having obliged him to marry the girl. Whatever might have been their former love and intimacy, they were not many minutes in the house when he became sullen and morose towards her; nor was she more amiable towards him. He said little, but he often looked at her with an indignant eye, as she reproached him for having so rashly enlisted, to abandon her and her unborn baby, assuring him that she would never part from him while life and power lasted.

Though it could not be denied that she possessed both beauty and an attractive person, there was yet a silly vixen humor about her, ill calculated to conciliate. I did not therefore wonder to hear that Nocton had married her with reluctance; I only regretted that the parish officers were so inaccessible to commiseration, and so void of consciences, as to be guilty of rendering the poor fellow miserable for life, to avert the hazard of the child becoming a burden on the parish.

The ferryman and his wife endeavored to reconcile them to their lot; and the recruit, who appeared to be naturally reckless and generous, seemed willing to be appeased; but his weak companion was capricious and pettish. On one occasion, when a sudden shower beat hard against the window, she cried out, that she would go no further that night.

"You may do as you please Mary Blake," said Nocton, "but go I must, for the detachment marches to-morrow morning. It was only to give you time to prepare to come with me, that the Captain consented to let me remain in the town."

She, however, only remonstrated bitterly at his cruelty, in forcing her to travel, in her condition, and in such weather. Nocton refused to listen to her, but told her somewhat doggedly, more so than was consistent with the habitual cheerful cast of his physiognomy "that, although he had already been ruined by her, he trusted she had not yet the power to make him a deserter." He then went out and remained some time alone. When he returned, his appearance was surprisingly changed; his face was of an ashy paleness; his eyes bright, febrile, and eager, and his lips quivered as he said,

"Come, Mary, I can wait no longer; the boat is ready, the river is not so wild, and the rain is over."

In vain she protested; he was firm; and she had no option but either to go, or to be left behind.—The old ferryman accompanied them to the boat, saw them embark, and gave the recruit some instructions how to manage the ropes, as it was still rather early in the tide. On returning into the house, he remarked facetiously to his wife,

"I can never see why young men should always be blamed, and all pity reserved for the damsels."

At this moment a rattling shower of rain and hail burst like a platoon of small shot on the window, and a flash of vivid lightning was followed by one of the most tremendous peals of thunder I have ever heard.

"Hark!" cried the old woman startling, "was not that a shriek?"

We listened, but the cry was not repeated; we rushed to the door, but no other sound was heard than the raging of the river, and the roar of the sea-waves breaking on the bar.

Dick soon after came home, and the boat having swung back to her station, I embarked with him, and reached the opposite inn, where I soon went to bed. Scarcely had I laid my head on the pillow, when a sudden inexplicable terror fell upon me; I shook with an unknown horror; I was, as it were, conscious that some invisible being was hovering beside me, and could hardly muster fortitude enough to refrain from rousing the house.—At last I fell asleep; it was perturbed and unsound; strange dreams and vague fears scared me awake, and in them were dreadful images of a soldier murdering a female, and open graves, and gibbet-irons swinging in the wind. My remembrance has no parallel to such another night.

In the morning, the cloud on my spirit was gone, and I rose at my accustomed hour, and cheerily resumed my journey. It was a bright morning, all things were glittering and fresh in the rising sun, the recruit and the damsel were entirely forgotten, and I thought no more of them.

But when the night returned next year, I was seized with an unaccountable dejection; it weighed me down; I tried to shake it off, but was unable; the mind was diseased, and could no more by resolution shake off its discomfort, than the body by activity can expel a fever. I retired to my bed greatly depressed, but nevertheless I fell asleep.—At midnight, however, I was summoned to awake by a hideous and undefinable terror; it was the same vague consciousness of some invisible visiter being near that I had once before experienced, as I have described, and I again recollected Nocton and Mary Blake at the same instant; I saw—for I cannot now believe it was less than apparitional—the unhappy pair reproaching one another. As I looked, questioning the integrity of my sight, the wretched bride turned round and looked at me. How shall I express my horror, when, for the ruddy beauty which she once possessed, I beheld the charnel visage of a scull; I started up and cried aloud with such alarming vehemence, that the whole inmates of the house, with lights in their hands, were instantly in the room. Shame would not let me tell what I had seen, and, endeavoring to laugh, I accused the nightmare of the disturbance.

This happened while I was at a watering place on the west coast. I was living in a boarding house with several strangers; among them was a tall pale German gentleman, of a grave, impressive physiognomy. He was the most intelligent and shrewdest observer I have ever met with, and he had to a singular degree the gift of a discerning spirit. In the morning when we rose from the breakfast table, he took me by the arm, and led me out upon the lawn in front of the house; and when we were some distance from the rest of the company, said,

"Excuse me, Sir, for I must ask an impertinent question. Was it indeed the dream of the nightmare that alarmed you last night?"

"I have no objection to answer you freely; but tell me first, why you ask such a question?"

"It is but reasonable. I had a friend who was a painter; none ever possessed an imagination which discerned better how nature in her mysteries should appear. One of his pictures was the scene of Brutus when his evil genius summoned him to Phillipi, and, strange to tell, you bear some resemblance to the painted Brutus. When, with the others, I broke into your room last night, you looked so like the Brutus in his picture that I could have sworn you were amazed with the vision of a ghost."

I related to him what I have now done to you.

"It is wonderful," said he, "what inconceivable sympathy hath linked you to the fate of these unhappy persons. There is something more in this renewed visitation than the phantasma of a dream.

The remark smote me with an uncomfortable sensation of dread, and for a short time my flesh crawled as it were upon my bones. But the impression soon wore off, and was again entirely forgotten.

When the anniversary again returned, I was seized with the same heaviness and objectless horror of mind; it hung upon me with bodings and auguries until I went to bed, and then after my first sleep I was a third time roused by another fit of the same inscrutable panic. On this occasion, however, the vision was different. I beheld only Nocton, pale and wounded, stretched on a bed, and on the coverlet lay a pair of new epaulettes, as if just unfolded from a paper.

For seven years I was thus annually afflicted.—The vision in each was different, but I saw no more of Mary Blake. On the fourth occasion, I beheld Nocton sitting in the uniform of an aide-de-camp at a table, with the customary tokens of conviviality before him; it was only part of a scene, such as one beholds in a mirror.

On the fifth occasion, he appeared to be ascending, sword in hand, the rampart of a battery; the sun was setting behind him, and the shadows and forms of a strange land, with the domes and pagodas of an oriental country, lay in wide extent around; it was a picture, but far more vivid than painting can exhibit.

On the sixth time, he appeared again stretched upon a couch; his complexion was sullen, not from wounds, but disease, and there appeared at his bedside the figure of a general officer, with a star on his breast, with whose conversation he appeared pleased, though languid.

But on the seventh and last occasion on which the horrors of the visions were repeated, I saw him on horseback in the field of battle; and while I looked at him, he was struck on the face by a sabre, and the blood flowed down upon his regimentals.

Years passed after this, during which I had none of these dismal exhibitions. My mind and memory resumed their healthful tone. I recollected, without these intervening years of oblivion, Nocton and Mary Blake, occasionally, as one thinks of things past, and I told my friends of the curious periodical returns of the visitations to me, as remarkable metaphysical phenomena. By an odd coincidence, it so happened that my German friend was always present when I related my dreams. He in the intervals sometimes spoke to me of them, but my answers were vague, for my reminiscences were imperfect. It was not so with him. All I told he distinctly recorded and preserved in a book wherein he wrote down the minutest thing that I had witnessed in my visions. I do not mention his name, because he is a modest and retiring man, in bad health, and who has long sequestered himself from company. His rank, however, is so distinguished, that his name could not be stated without the hazard of exposing him to impertinent curiosity. But to proceed.

Exactly fourteen years—twice seven it was—I remember well, because for the first seven I had been haunted as I have described, and for the other seven, I had been placed in my living. At the end of that period of fourteen years, my German friend paid me a visit here. He came in the forenoon, and we spent an agreeable day together, for he was a man of much recondite knowledge. I have seen none so wonderfully possessed of all sorts of occult learning.

He was an astrologer of the true kind, for in him it was not a pretence but a science; he scorned horoscopes and fortune tellers with the just derision of a philosopher, but he had a beautiful conception of the reciprocal dependencies of nature. He affected not to penetrate to causes, but he spoke of effects with a luminous and religious eloquence. He described to me how the tides followed the phases of the moon; but he denied the Newtonian notion that they were caused by the progression of the lunar changes. He explained to me that when the sun entered Aries, and the other signs of the Zodiac, how his progression could be traced on this earth by the developement of plants and flowers, and the passions, diseases, and affections of animals and man; but that the stars were more than the celestial signs of these terrestrial phenomena, he ridiculed as the conceptions of insane theory.

His learning in the curious art of alchymy was equally sublime. He laughed at the idea of an immortal elixir, and his notion of the mythology of the philosopher's stone was the essence and spirituality of ethics. The elixir of immortality he described to me as an allegory, which, from its component parts, emblems of talents and virtues, only showed that perseverance, industry, good-will and a gift from God, were the requisite ingredients necessary to gain renown. His knowledge of the philosopher's stone was still more beautiful. He referred to the writings of the Rosicrucians, whose secrets were couched in artificial symbols, to prove that the sages of that sect were not the fools that the lesser wise of later days would represent them. The self-denial, the patience, the humility, the trusting in God, the treasuring of time by lamp and calculation which the venerable alchymists recommended, he used to say, were only the elements which constitute the conduct of the youth that would attain to riches and honor; and these different stages, which are illuminated in the alchymical volumes as descriptive of stages in the process of making the stone, were but hieroglyphical devices to explain the effects of well applied human virtue and industry.

To me it was amazing to what clear simplicity he reduced all things, and on what a variety of subjects his bright and splendid fancy threw a fair and affecting light. All those demi-sciences—physiognomy—palmistry—scaileology, &c. even magic and witchcraft, obtained from his interpretations a philosophical credibility.

In disquisitions on these subjects we spent the anniversary. He had by them enlarged the periphery of my comprehension; he had added to my knowledge, and inspired me with a profounder respect for himself.

He was an accomplished musician, in the remotest, if I may use the expression, depths of the art. His performance on the piano forte was simple, heavy, and seemingly the labor of an unpractised hand, but his expression was beyond all epithet exquisite and solemn; his airs were grave, devotional, and pathetic, consisting of the simplest harmonic combinations; but they were wonderful; every note was a portion of an invocation; every melody the voice of a passion or a feeling supplied with elocution.

We had spent the day in the fields, where he illustrated his astrological opinions by appeals to plants, and leaves, and flowers, and other attributes of the season, with such delightful perspicuity that no time can efface from the registers of my memory the substance of his discourses. In the evening he delighted me with his miraculous music, and, as the night advanced, I was almost persuaded that he was one of those extraordinary men who are said sometimes to acquire communion with spirits, and dominion over demons.

Just as we were about to sit down to our frugal supper, literally or philosophically so, as if it had been served for Zeno himself, Dick, the son of the old ferryman, who, by this time, was some years dead, came to the door, and requested to speak with me in private. Of course I obeyed, when he informed me that he had brought across the ferry that night a gentleman officer, from a far country, who was in bad health, and whom he could not accommodate properly in the ferry-house.

"The inn," said Dick, "is too far off, for he is lame, and has an open wound in the thigh. I have therefore ventured to bring him here, sure that you will be glad to give him a bed for the night. His servant tells me that he was esteemed the bravest officer in all the service of the Mysore in India."

It was impossible to resist this appeal. I went to the door where the gentleman was waiting, and with true-heartedness expressed how great my satisfaction would be if my house could afford him any comfort.

I took him in with me where my German friend was sitting. I was much pleased with the gentleness and unaffected simplicity of his manners.

He was a handsome middle-aged man—his person was robust and well formed—his features had been originally handsome, but they were disfigured by a scar, which materially changed their symmetry. His conversation was not distinguished by any remarkable intelligence, but after the high intellectual excitement which I had enjoyed all day with my philosophical companion, it was agreeable and gentlemanly.

Several times during supper, something came across my mind as if I had seen him before, but I could neither recollect when or where; and I observed that more than once he looked at me as if under the influence of some research in his memory. At last, I observed that his eyes were dimmed with tears, which assured me that he recollected me. But I considered it a duty of hospitality not to inquire aught concerning him more than he was pleased to tell himself.

In the mean time my German friend, I perceived, was watching us both; but suddenly he ceased to be interested, and appeared absorbed in thought, while good manners required me to make some efforts to entertain my guest. This led on to some inquiry concerning the scene of his services, and he told us that he had been many years in India.

"On this day eight years ago, said he, I was in the battle of Borupknow, where I received the wound which has so disfigured me in the face."

At that moment I accidently threw my eyes upon my German friend—the look which he gave me in answer, caused me to shudder from head to foot, and I began to ruminate of Nocton the recruit, and Mary Blake, while my friend continued the conversation in a light desultory manner, as it would have seemed to any stranger, but to me it was awful and oracular. He spoke to the stranger on all manner of topics, but ever and anon he brought him back, as if without design, to speak of the accidents of fortune which had befallen him on the anniversary of that day, giving it as a reason for his curious remarks, that most men observed anniversaries, time and experience having taught them to notice, that there were curious coincidences with respect to times and places, and individuals,—things, which of themselves form part of the great demonstration of the wisdom and skill displayed in the construction, not only of the mechanical, but the moral world, showing that each was a portion of one and the same thing.

"I have been," said he to the stranger, "an observer and recorder of such things. I have my book of registration here in this house; I will fetch it from my bed chamber, and we shall see in what other things, as far as your fortunes have been concerned, it corresponds with the accidents of your life on this anniversary."

I observed that the stranger paled a little at this proposal, and said, with an affectation of carelessness, while he was evidently disturbed, that he would see it in the morning. But the philosopher wss too intent upon his purpose to forbear. I know not what came upon me, but I urged him to bring the book. This visibly disconcerted the stranger still more, and his emotion became, as it were, a motive which induced me, in a peremptory manner, to require the production of the book, for I felt that strange horror, so often experienced, returning upon me; and was constrained, by an irresistible impulse, to seek an explanation of the circumstances by which I had for so many years suffered such an eclipse of mind. The stranger, seeing how intent both of us were, desisted from his wish to procrastinate the curious disclosure, which my friend said he could make; but it was evident he was not at ease. Indeed he was so much the reverse, that when the German went for his book, he again proposed to retire, and only consented to abide at my jocular entreaty, until he should learn what his future fortunes were to be, by the truth of what he told him of the past.

My friend soon returned with the book. It was a remarkable volume, covered with vellum, shut with three brazen clasps, secured by a lock of curious construction. Altogether it was a strange, antique, and necromantic looking volume. The corner was studded with knobs of brass, with a small mirror in the centre, round which were inscribed, in Teutonic characters, words to the effect, "I WILL SHOW THEE THYSELF." Before unlocking the clasp, my friend gave the book to the stranger, explained some of the emblematic devices which adorned the cover, and particularly the words of the motto that surrounded the little mirror.

Whether it was from design, or that the symbols required it, the explanations of my friend were mystical and abstruse; and I could see that they produced an effect on the stranger, so strong that it was evident he could with difficulty maintain his self possession. The color entirely faded from his countenance; he became wan and cadaverous, and his hand shook violently as he returned the volume to the philosopher, who, on receiving it back, said,

"There are things in this volume which may not be revealed to every eye, yet to those who may not discover to what they relate, they will seem trivial notations."

He then applied the key to the lock, and unclosed the volume. My stranger guest began to breathe hard and audibly. The German turned over the vellum leaves searchingly and carefully. At last he found his record and description of my last vision, which he read aloud. It was not only minute in the main circumstances in which I had seen Nocton, but it contained an account of many things, the still life, as it is called, of the picture which I had forgotten, and among other particulars, a picturesque account of the old General whom I saw standing at the bedside.

"By all that's holy," cried the stranger, "it is old Cripplington himself—the queue of his hair was, as you say, always crooked, owing to a habit he had of pulling it when vext—Where could you find the description of all this?"

I was petrified; I sat motionless as a statue, but a fearful vibration thrilled through my whole frame.

My friend looked back in his book, and found the description of my sixth vision. It contained particulars of the crisis of the battle, in which, as the stranger described, he had received the wound in his face. It affected him less than the other, but still the effect upon him was impressive.

The record of the fifth vision produced a more visible alarm. The description was vivid to an extreme degree—the appearance of Nocton, sword in hand, on the rampart—the animation of the assault, and the gorgeous landscape of domes and pagodas, was limned with words as vividly as a painter could have made the scene. The stranger seemed to forget his anxiety, and was delighted with the reminiscences which the description recalled.

But when the record of the fourth vision was read, wherein Nocton was described as sitting in the regimentals of an aide-de-camp, at a convivial table, he exclaimed, as if unconscious of his words,

"It was on that night I had first the honor of dining with the German general."

The inexorable philosopher proceeded, and read what I had told him of Nocton, stretched pale and wounded on a bed, with new epaulettes spread on the coverlet, as if just unfolded from a paper. The stranger started from his seat, and cried with a hollow and fearful voice,

"This is the book of my life."

The German turned over to the second vision, which he read slowly and mournfully, especially the description of my own feelings, when I beheld the charnel visage of Mary Blake. The stranger, who, had risen from his seat, and was panting with horror, cried out with a shrill howl, as it were,

"On that night, as I was sitting in my tent, me thought her spirit came and reproached me."

I could not speak; but my German friend rose from his seat, and holding the volume in his left hand, and touching it with his right, looked sternly at the stranger, and said,

"In this volume, and in your own conscience, are the evidences which prove that you are Ralph Nocton, and that on this night twice seven years ago, you murdered Mary Blake."

The miserable stranger lost all self-command, and cried in consternation.

"It is true, the waters raged; the rain and hail came; she bitterly upbraided me; I flung her from the boat; the lightning flashed, and the thunder—Oh! it was not so dreadful as her drowning execrations."

Before any answer could be given to this confession, he staggered from the spot, and almost at the same instant, fell dead upon the floor.

Foreign News.

DEATH OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, June 26.—"A bulletin, of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received by Secretary Sir Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State:—

"*Windsor Castle, June 26.*—It has pleased Almighty God to take from this world the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"His Majesty expired at a quarter past three o'clock this morning, without pain.

(Signed) "H. HALFORD,
"M. J. TIERNEY."

In the course of Friday evening, before 9 o'clock, the physicians intimated to their royal patient their inability to give him any further relief, and their opinion that his last moments were rapidly approaching. To this communication his Majesty replied, 'God's will be done!' and in a few moments after, he asked, 'Where is Chichester?'—The Bishop of Chichester was instantly summoned to the royal chamber, and at his hands the dying sovereign received the Sacrament. During the administration of this rite, his Majesty was much less troubled by the cough than he had been previously, and afterwards it gradually subsided, and towards midnight, he sunk into a state of apparently quiet repose, until about 3 o'clock, when he became rather restless, and feebly expressed a wish to have his head placed in a more elevated position. Previous to this all the attendants had retired, except Sir Matthew Tierney and Sir Walthen Waller, and they instantly attempted to afford his Majesty the relief he had requested; but they had scarcely commenced the attempt when he motioned them to desist, and placing both his hands upon his breast, and ejaculated, 'Oh! this is not right!—this is death!—Oh, God!—*I am dying!*"—These were the last, and the only distinct words he uttered after having received the Holy Sacrament; and from this time his dissolution came on so quietly and so gradually that the physicians had some difficuty in ascertaining precisely at what moment he ceased to exist. In the mean time the Bishop of Chichester, and all the principal members of the Royal household, with the pages in immediate attendance, were called in, and, in their presence, without the slightest indication of suffering, his Majesty calmly expired. The principal persons present were the Bishop of Chichester, the Physicians, the Marquis Conyngham, Sir Andrew Barnard, Sir William Keppel, Sir William Knighton, Sir Walthen Waller, Lord Strathavon, and Colonel Thornton; and when the physicians had announced that his Majesty had ceased to exist they retired—leaving the pages in attendance to perform the necessary attentions to the Royal corpse, under the superintendance of the physicians.

The body was removed from the bed to the couch on which his Majesty usually reposed throughout his illness, and covered with a fine linen sheet—turned down so as to expose a part of the bust; and in this state it was submitted to the view, not only of the whole of the domestics of the Royal Household, but to the out-door servants from the stables, their families and acquaintances, and the Royal tradesmen resident here. They were freely admitted from about 5 o'clock in the morning until after eight, by which time several hundreds of persons had availed themselves of the opportunity of not only seeing their deceased Sovereign, but of taking him by the hand; and, according to the concurrent account of many of them, that hand was warm and pliant three hours after death. It is said this exhibition of the Royal remains was stricly in accordance with a wish expressed by his late Majesty on the evening preceding his dissolution.

Immediately after the decease of the King, the servants of the Conyngham family were sent off to the seat of Mr. Denison, (the brother of the Marchioness,) near Dorking, in Surrey; and the ladies of the family, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, followed in the same direction—leaving the Castle by the private entrance, and going round by the long walk, and so away into the great road through Bishopsgate.

Sir Henry Halford, as soon as the Royal corpse had been properly attended to, left the Castle and proceeded direct to Bushy.

About noon Lord Mountcharles came down from London, and, by virtue of some of the offices he holds, took possession of the keys of his late Majesty's valuable wardrobe, &c.

In the evening, about 8 o'clock, his Royal Highness, the Duke of Cumberland, arrived at the Castle, and accompanied by some of the members of the household, visited the remains of his Majesty. After which, his Royal Highness immediately returned to his residence at Kew.

On Saturday evening, the Lord Chamberlain issued summonses to Sir Henry Halford, Sir M. Tierney, Mr. Brodie, and Mr. Nussey, to attend at the opening of the body of his late Majesty. After the performance of Divine Service on Sunday morning, those gentlemen all arrived at the Palace from town, as did also Sir Astley Cooper, by whom the operation was to be performed. Mr. O'Reilly also arrived at the palace.

These gentlemen having all assembled, Sir Astley Cooper performed the operation of opening the body, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his late Majesty's disease. The operation occupied two hours, and the result fully justified, in every particular, the expectations of the late King's physicians, both as to the complaint, which has proved fatal to the King, and its melancholy result. The heart was considerably enlarged, and adhered to the neighboring parts. Some of the valves were ossified, and some water remained in the chest.—The immediate cause of the sudden demise was occasioned by the rupture of a vessel near the stomach. This organ contained some ounces of blood, and more was found in the bowels.

When the operation was concluded, spices were introduced into the body, and it was then closed.

The funeral, it is stated, will not take place before the 10th or 12th of July.

Order for the Court's Mourning.—"The ladies to wear black bombazines, plain muslin or long lawn linen, crape hoods, shamoy shoes and gloves, and crape fans. The gentlemen to wear black cloth without buttons on the sleeves and pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, shamoy shoes and gloves, crape hatbands and black swords and buckles."

The Duke of Clarence was formally proclaimed King on the afternoon of the 26th, by the title of WILLIAM THE FOURTH. On the 20th the new king sent the following message to Parliament.

"WILLIAM R.

"The King feels that the House of Lords entertains a just sense of the loss which His Majesty and the country have sustained by the death of the late King, his Majesty's lamented brother, and that the House of Lords sympathises with his Majesty in the deep affliction in which his Majesty is plunged by this mournful event. The King, having taken into his serious consideration the advanced period of the session, and the state of the public business, feels unwilling to recommend the introduction of any new matter, which, by its postponement, would tend to the detriment of the public service. His Majesty has adverted to the provisions of the law which decrees the termination of Parliament within an early period after the demise of the Crown, and his Majesty being of opinion that it will be most conducive to the general convenience and to the public interests of the country to call, with as little delay as possible, a new Parliament, his Majesty recommends to the House of Lords to make such temporary provision as may be requisite for the public service in the interval that may elapse between the close of the present session and the assembling of a new Parliament."

The *Duke of Wellington* then delivered an address, highly eulogistic of his late Majesty, and concluded by moving,

That a humble address be presented to his Majesty, to assure his Majesty that we fully participate in the severe affliction his Majesty is suffering, on account of the death of the late King, his Majesty's brother, of blessed and glorious memory.

THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IV.

His Majesty William IV. arrived at St. James' Palace a few moments before twelve o'clock on Saturday, and appeared to be in excellent health. The King entered the State-room, in which the throne is placed, about one o'clock. His Majesty was habited in an Admiral's uniform, and took his station at the throne. The whole of the Members of the late King's Privy Council, who had arrived at the palace were assembling in the apartment. His Majesty read the following declaration, viz:

"I am convinced that you will fully participate in the affliction which I am suffering on account of the loss of a Sovereign, under whose auspices, as Regent, and as King, this country has maintained during war its ancient reputation and glory—has enjoyed a long period of happiness and internal peace—and has possessed the friendship, respect, and confidence of foreign Powers.

"In addition to that loss which I sustain in common with you, and with all who lived under the Government of a most beneficient and gracious King, I have to lament the death of a beloved and affectionate brother, with whom I have lived, from my earliest years, in terms of the most cordial and uninterrupted friendship, and to whose favor and kindness I have been most deeply indebted.

"And having passed my life in the service of my country, and having, I trust, uniformly acted as the most faithful subject and servant of the King, I am now called upon, under the dispensation of Almighty God, to administer the Government of this great empire. I am fully sensible of the difficulties which I have to encounter, but I possess the advantage of having witnessed the conduct of my reverend father, and my lamented brother, and I rely with confidence upon the advice and assistance of Parliament, and upon its zealous co-operation in my anxious endeavors under the blessing of Divine Providence, to retain the Reformed Religion established by law, to protect the rights and liberties, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of all classes of my people."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble request to his Majesty that this his Majesty's most gracious declaration to their Lordships might be made public, which his Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

JAMES BULLER.

While reading this Address his Majesty was deeply affected.

The members of the Royal Family, viz: the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, knelt before the King and took the oath of allegiance. Their Royal Highnesses then rose, and were sworn in Members of his Majesty's Privy Council. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York went through the same ceremony; the other members of his late Majesty's Privy Council severally knelt before the King, took the oath of allegiance, and then rose, and were re-sworn members of the Privy Council.

The Lord Chancellor administered to the King three oaths, the first to govern this kingdom according to its laws and customs; the King then took the oath for the security of the Church of Scotland, and subscribed two instruments, which were witnessed by some of the Privy Councillors.

His Majesty, in Council, then ordered the two stamps, the one containing George R. and the other the initials G. R. which had been, under the authority of an act of Parliament, applied to official papers, as the King's signature, to be destroyed; they were accordingly broken in his presence.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the coinage should continue in the same state until further orders.

The Privy Council gave orders for proclaiming his present Majesty, with the usual ceremonies, and at the accustomed places, King of these Realms, by the style and title of King William the Fourth. The ceremony to take place on Monday.

Mr. Buller was the Clerk of the Privy Council in attendance.

The Rev. Dr. Cary, late Bishop of Exeter, was introduced to his Majesty, and did homage on being translated to the See of St. Asaph; as did also the Rev. Dr. Bethell, late Bishop of Gloucester, on being translated to the See of Exeter.

The proclamation acknowledging the new King, having been signed by the Privy Councillors, was signed by numbers of the Nobility and Gentry, and by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, and by all who attended the Court.

The King gave an audience to the Duke of Wellington, when his Grace kissed hands; as First Lord of the Treasury. The other Ministers and Officers, and also the members of the late King's Household, who attended the Court, kissed hands, on their reappointment to office.

The Court broke up at half past 4 o'clock.

After the rest of the Privy Councillors had retired, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London, remained, and altered the prayer in the Church Service for King William and Queen Adelaide.

The Lord Mayor arrived at the Palace about 12 o'clock, accompanied by Alderman Sir P. Laurie, Sir C. Flower, Winchester, Brown, Shaw, Copeland, Key, Venables, Thompson, Scholey, Wood; the Recorder; Sheriffs Richardson and Ward; Under-sheriffs Richardson and Young, and the Common Sergeant.

The King left the Palace above half past 3 o'clock, on his return to Bushy Park, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards

After the breaking up of the King's court the Cabinet Ministers re-assembled at the Foreign office; there was present the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Bathurst, Russlyn and Aberdeen, Viscount Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries.

The Ministers remained in deliberation about two hours and a half, and broke up about 7 o'clock in the evening.

PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty accompanied by the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Errol, arrived at his Palace in St. James's, about twenty minutes before ten o'clock on Monday morning, June 28th, from his residence in Bushy Park.

At ten o'clock the firing of a double royal salute announced the commencement of the ceremony of proclaiming his Majesty King William IV. Sir George Gayler, King at Arms, with the Heralds and Pursuivants in their robes of office, and eight officers of Arms, on horseback, bearing massive silver maces, were in attendance in the court yard at the west end of the palace. A detachment of the Life Guards were drawn up opposite to the palace. The public were admitted into the court yard to witness the ceremony.

A few minutes after ten o'clock the window of the Presence Chamber was thrown open, and the King came forward alone, habited in a suit of mourning, and wearing the ribband of the Order of the Garter. His Majesty bowed gracefully three times to the numerous assemblage in the Court below, by whom he was greeted by the loudest acclamations.

A band of fifteen trumpeters, who appeared in their splendid state dresses, immediately struck up "God Save the King." All the assemblage uncovered on the appearance of his Majesty. The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Sussex, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, the Cabinet Ministers, and the great officers of State, formed themselves into a semi-circle round the window at which his majesty appeared.

Sir George Gayler as King at Arms, from his station in the court yard, exactly underneath the window where the King stood, then read the proclamation, announcing the decease of the late King and the accession of the present Majesty. Sir George had been more than once interrupted by the cheering of the multitude. Sir George repeated the words, "King William the Fourth," in an exalted tone of voice, and the acclamation was then redoubled. The band then played "God Save the King." His Majesty, who had been agitated during the reading of the proclamation, bowed repeatedly, and then retired. The procession moved from the Palace, and proceeded towards the city in the following order:—The Deputy High Bailiff of Westminster, (Mr. Lee,) with a strong body of officers, led the way. Next,

Two videttes of the 1st Life Guards
One ditto.
The Veterinary Surgeon of ditto.
Four pioneers, with their axes in the rest.
The Beadles of St. James' and St. Martin's parishes, in full dress, with their staves of office.
A detachment of new police constables.
Band of the Royal Horse Guards, in state uniforms.
Eight Marshals on foot.
The Knight Marshal and his attendants.
The Household troop.
State band, kettle-drums, and trumpets.
Six Pursuivants at arms on horseback.
The Heralds, mounted.
Garter King at Arms, in his splendid escort, supported by his Segeant at Arms, with their maces.
A troop of Life Guards.

In this order they proceeded slowly along the Strand, and shortly after 11 o'clock, arrived at St. Clement's Danes Church: the York Herald was sent forward, and knocking with his baton at the gates, demanded an entrance in the name of our Sovereign Lord King William the Fourth, in order to proclaim his succession to the throne. The City Marshal, supported by his men, opened the gates just wide enough to allow the York Herald to enter, and then closing them conducted the Royal Herald to the Lord Mayor, who was sitting in his state coach opposite the Temple gate.

The Herald having delivered his message to the Lord Mayor, his Lordship gave orders to the City Marshal to open the gates, and the cavalcade entered, sword in hand, drums beating, trumpets sounding and colors flying. The populace were not idle, on this occasion; they rushed through the bar with terrific violence, and bore down all opposition.

Having arrived at the end of Chancery lane, the King at Arms again read the proclamation. It was received with loud cheering, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and every other denomination of loyalty and affection.

The procession then proceeded towards Saint Paul's, the civic authorities in their state carriages, viz:—

Two City Marshals.
The Mayor's Officers.
The Lord Mayor.
Carriages with the Aldermen.
The Sheriffs.
Town Clerk—Chamberlain.

The troop of Life Guards commanded by Capt. Burgh, having arrived in Cheapside, the Proclamation was again read at the end of Wood street, and next to the Royal Exchange. The band of music, at the close of each Proclamation, gave the national anthem of "God save the King." This rare and splendid pageant ended about one o'clock, at which time Temple Bar gates were thrown open, to remain so, probably, for years to come.

The Peers were in attendance on the 28th. The Marquis of Lansdown postponed the further consideration of the Forgery Bill to Thursday, the 1st of July.

HERALD'S COLLEGE, June 28.

The Earl Marshal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Majesty King George the Fourth.

In pursuance of an order of his Majesty in Council, the 28th of June, 1830, these are to give public notice that it is expected that all persons, upon the present occasion of the death of his late Majesty, of blessed memory, do put themselves into decent mourning; the said mourning to begin on Wednesday next, the 30th instant.

NORFOLK, Earl Marshal.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1830.

DEATH OF GEORGE IV. AND ACCESSION OF WILLIAM IV.—The intelligence of these events was received in this city in time for our last paper, but was not contained in any of the papers which we received; and the editor, being confined to his house by his own affliction, and by indisposition in his family, did not hear of the interesting intelligence from Europe until after his paper had gone to press.

The Steam Boat ALLEGHENY arrived yesterday. No steam boat ever before arrived at so low a stage of the river.

THE CENSUS of our city has not yet been completed; but from what has been done, we are satisfied that the population of Pittsburgh and its suburbs will amount to from twenty-three to twenty-four thousand. Perhaps it may exceed the latter number.

WILSON, THE MAIL-ROBBER.—We have not seen the Pardon of this man, and therefore know not whether it embraces the case of the robbery of the Kimberton mail. For that offence, we are informed, an indictment was found, to which Wilson pleaded *not guilty* as to the capital charge, and *guilty* as to the other. It would seem therefore, to us, to be highly proper that all discussions in relation to his character and conduct should be suspended, at least until that indictment is finally disposed of. What chance is there of doing justice to the United States and the defendant, if the present excitement is not only continued, but increased, until the time for the trial of this case arrives.

FRANCE AND ALGIERS.—The Count de Bourmont appears to be approaching that den of pirates, Algiers, with a slow but steady and sure pace. He was expected to establish himself before Fort Emperor, the principal defence on the land side of the city of Algiers, on the 26th of June. A few days will then, no doubt, have given him full possession of this fortress and of the city. It seems highly probable that a great part of the Arabs will abandon the Turkish troops in Algiers, and that that city will be compelled to rely upon its own resources. The success of the army seems not to have exercised much influence upon the elections in France.

Mr. Butler, of the "Pittsburgh Statesman," says he is too much of a Philosopher to be made to blush. Indeed we are inclined to believe him: his trip to Butler and the part he acted, and the means he employs to sustain himself in the farce he engaged in there, is proof positive on this point.—Any contrast therefore drawn between Mr. Butler's public and private opinions, however contrary, could not be expected to make any impression or produce the least effect upon him. Publicly he says Forward and Shannon will be elected; privately, Forward and Denny.—*Bearer Argus.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

George IV. was born on the 12th August, 1762. He died on the 26th June, aged 68 years and five weeks. His successor, William IV. was born on the 21st August, 1765. He has been accustomed to the transaction of business, and is supposed to possess more talents than his predecessor enjoyed.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Anti-Jackson Convention, in the State of Maine, have formally nominated Henry Clay as a candidate for the next Presidency.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Louisiana.—Complete returns have been received from all the parishes, in the elections for Governor and for Members of the 22d Congress. The results are as follows:

For Governor.—Roman (Clay) 2638—Hamilton (Jackson) 2701—Beauvais (Clay) 1473—Randall (unknown) 463.

For Congress.—In the 1st District, E. D. White (Clay) is re-elected without opposition. In the 2d, Gen. Thomas, (Clay) by 111 majority over the Jackson candidate, Gen. Ripley. In the 3d, Judge Bullard (Clay) by a majority of 217 over Mr. Rost, the Jackson candidate. Of the State Legislature, a large majority are anti-administration.

The election of U. S. Senator devolves upon the next Legislature, Judge Johnson's term expiring on the 4th March. We understand, with pleasure, the certainty of the re-election of that accomplished individual.—*Richmond Whig.*

Since the memorable summer of 1822, we do not recollect a period of more general distress throughout the county, and especially in Sligo and its neighborhood, than at the present season.—There is an alarming scarcity of provisions in the county, and the price to which potatoes have risen in consequence—2s 6d per peck, of 4 stone! renders it impossible for the poor to purchase them. Oat meal, too, has advanced from 12s or 14s to 18s per cwt.! and this added to a want of employment, has reduced numbers of families to the depth of misery.—*Sligo Jour.*

The emigration mania continues without abatement in the neighborhood of Canterbury. Several families during last week quitted their native homes, taking with them property to a very considerable amount. New York is the fancied paradise these people have fixed upon as a residence. May their expectations be realized!—*Kentish Chronicle.*

Cost of Clergy.—The established churches of England and Ireland cost £1,852,000 a year, their followers amount to 6,400,000 people. The Dissenters in England and Ireland amount to 14,600,000 people, who pay their religious instructers £1,024,000 per annum. The Clergy of the whole Christian world (England and Ireland excepted) which contains 188,728,000 people, receive altogether but £8,852,000 a year. So that the clergy of all descriptions in Great Britain and Ireland, which have a population of 21,000,000, actually are paid more than that of the whole Christian world beside, by the sum of £1,024,000 per annum.—*English paper.*

German silver is nothing more than the white copper long known in China. The Goldsmiths' Company of London have thought proper to warn the public that it does not contain a particle of real silver. This is true, for it is only an alloy of copper, nickle, and zink; but it is, on account of its perfect unalterability superior for many purposes to either silver or gold. Although only now coming into *known* use in England, it has been no stranger to the manufactories of Birmingham for at least thirty years.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Corn Cobs.—It has been pretty accurately ascertained that thirteen bushels of Indian corn in the ear, ground up, corn and cobs together, afford *at least* as much nutriment in feeding cattle, as 19 bushels of corn without the cobs. The difference is owing to the great quantity of saccharine matter contained in the cobs, as well as in the additional stimulus of distension, afforded the food, which is all important for graminivorous animals.

Lady Ellenborough.—This wretched woman is now reaping the fruits of her folly and wickedness. Prince Schwartzenburg, her paramour, it is said, in a London paper, has volunteered to join the French in their attack on Algiers. We have not much opinion, says the Intelligence, of the Prince's valor; a recreant in love, rarely proves a hero in war: he who could win "woman's heart, ruin and leave her," scarcely deserves a soldier's death.—This valorous prince, moreover, is somewhat tardy in his volunteering, and will possibly just arrive in time to see all decided. He can then return, curl his mustachios afresh, boast of his conquests in arms, and flirt his hour in the Saloons of Paris, whilst the woman he has brought to destruction is pining in solitude, a prey to anguish, and the victim of neglect.—*English Paper.*

The following is the concluding part of an article on the "signs of the times," from the New York Morning Herald, a Jackson paper, of July 14:

How is this?—Can the American people only worship the rising sun? Is the national gratitude but a name? And is the Hero who ascended like a rocket, destined also to resemble a rocket in his fall and extinction?

In addition to our city, we have noticed the celebrations in fourteen or fifteen other places. At Petersburgh in Virginia, at Norristown, and at one of the Philadelphia Dinners, (not the one first alluded to by the Inquirer,) the President was toasted with approbation—but in the other twelve only *dry toasts* to the office, (and even those not uniformly) were obtained. Such was the case in Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Hartford, New Haven, Cherry Valley, Canandaigua, Northampton, Pittsfield, Paterson, N. J. and elsewhere. Are we to consider these in the light they were formerly regarded, as *Signs of the Times?* What do they indicate? Could *such* a story of *such* neglect have been told two years ago? How active and alert was then the ardent spirit of patriotism, to exalt the Hero? Now, alas! none so poor to do him reverence! This declension is an evidence of national fickleness that our regard for the dignity of human nature leads us to deplore; and what must add to the pungency of our regret, is the circumstance that although Gen. Jackson has been forgotten, yet, with a perversity of recollection, his antagonist has been almost uniformly and universally remembered.

At the dinner which was recently given to Mr. Clay at Columbus, Ohio, he delivered a speech, an abstract of which has been printed. Adverting to the connexion between the Tariff System and that of Internal Improvements, he said—

"Whilst at Washington the statement is put forth that the one system has no dependence upon, or relation to the other, an opinion directly the reverse is asserted at Charleston. There it is maintained by a Senator of the United States, high in the confidence of the present Administration, and exerting a powerful influence in the control of its measures, that the Tariff and Internal Improvements are united; and exulting in the overthrow of Internal Improvements, produced by the veto applied to the Maysville Turnpike, that Senator predicts that the policy of protection will not long survive their death. Mr. C. hoped that his prediction will be as far from being fulfilled, as his recent Waterloo defeat in the Senate of the Union will be memorable, when he attempted to subvert the fundamental principle of all Republics, that the majority ought to govern, and to substitute in its place the right of a minority, no larger than a single State, to nullify the deliberate legislative acts of the whole."

A few weeks ago, one or two of the dry goods merchants in Boston became alarmed for the honesty of their own and some of their neighbor's apprentices from having ascertained that they were in the habit of riding out on Sundays, and frequenting the theatre, taverns and other places of resort, at which they evidently expended more money than they had any honest means of acquiring. After some consultation it was agreed that a committee should investigate the moral character of all the apprentices in the neighborhood. The disclosures produced by this investigation were appalling. One lad was convicted of having, at various times, abstracted goods from the store over that in which he was employed, to the amount of *three thousand dollars.* He had sold them to an old clothes-dealer, at about one-third the cost. Another, whose employer was agent for a Bank in the country, from which he received bundles of bank notes from time to time, to be passed over to one of the Boston banks, had abstracted five ten, and sometimes twenty dollars at once, until an aggregate of from six to eight hundred dollars had been taken. The remittances of course fell short; but the fraud went undiscovered until this general investigation.

Between twenty and thirty boys were detected in peculations of greater or less extent, and dismissed from their places, within the neighborhood of Kilby street alone. They are to be commiserated, as well as blamed, yet we deem it right to put merchants here on their guard, lest some of these discarded lads should emigrate to New York and find employment without giving a full account of the characters they bore at home. Such lads should abandon the idea of being merchants, and turn to agriculture or some mechanical occupation where their feeble virtue would find febler temptations. Their principles are not of standard quality; but have become tarnished by the too frequent application of *Aqua-fortis* and *Sal-Soda.* Their characters are dishonored; they are unfit for merchants.—*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

The Census, it is reckoned, from the information now obtained, will give Philadelphia about two hundred thousand inhabitants, viz: about ninety thousand within the city bounds, and about one hundred and seventy thousand in the contiguous dwellings, and about thirty thousand in the rest of the country. Kensington alone has increased from seven thousand to twelve thousand in the last ten years. Two hundred thousand inhabitants will give this district another member of congress in the ratio of fifty thousand for each member. It will be strange if other parts of Pennsylvania have not also increased in something like the same proportion: and if so, the miscalculation is obvious of an estimate going the rounds of the newspapers, which allows Pennsylvania an increase of only one member of congress under the census of 1830, and the new ratio of representation to be founded on it. In all probability Philadelphia alone will give one member; and surely the rest of the state will contribute a couple more. All this large population appears to be thriving.—Rents are high, in some places very high. Throughout the city and suburbs, numerous substantial and elegant buildings are erecting. There are very few untenanted. And no reason is perceptible why this prosperous state should not continue. The increase of inhabitants in Philadelphia within the last ten years will be about sixty-five thousand, added to about one hundred and thirty-six thousand. The increase of dwellings, manufactures, and interior commerce, has been fully commensurate with that of population. Market street explains at all times the causes of this advancement. The trade with all parts of that vast western world which lies so convenient to Philadelphia, is immense and continually growing.—*American Sentinel.*

Colors.—Nothing contributes in a more particular manner to heighten the beauty of the skin, than the choice of colors. For example, females of fair complexion ought to wear the purest white; they should choose light and brilliant colors, such as rose, azure, light yellow, &c. Women of a dark complexion, who dress in such colors as we too frequently see them do, cause their skin to appear black, dull and tanned. They ought therefore, to avoid white robes, and rose color or light blue ribbons, which form too disgraceful a contrast with their carnations. Let such persons, on the contrary, dress in colors which are best suited to them: in particular, green, violet, puce, purple; and then that darkness, which was only the effect of too harsh a contrast, will suddenly disappear, as if by enchantment; their complexion will become lively and animated, and will exhibit such charms as will dispute and even bear away the palm from the fairest of the fair. In a word, the fair cannot be too careful to correct, by light colors, the paleness of their complexions; and darker women, by stronger colors, the somewhat yellow tint of their carnation. We must not omit a very important observation, respecting the change of colors by light. Thus, crimson is extremely handsome at night, when it may be substituted for rose color, which loses its charms by candle light; but this crimson, seen by day, spoils the most beautful complexion; no color whatever strips it so completely of all its attractions. Pale yellow, on the contrary, is often very handsome by day, and is perfectly suited to people who have a fine carnation; but at night it appears dirty and tarnishes the lustre of the complexion, to which it is designed to give brilliancy.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Manchester, Captain Sketchly, arrived off Block Island on Tuesday. Some of the passengers got on board the steam boat Chancellor Livingston, as she came out of Newport, and reached New York early on Friday morning. They brought with them London papers to the 30th of June.

George the Fourth died on the 26th of June, and *William the Fourth* has ascended the throne.

Contemporary with the new King's accession to the throne, there are disturbances in Ireland. "Rebellions of the belly," says Lord Bacon, "are always the worst."

The French have been victorious in a second conflict with the Algerines.

The elections in France have resulted in the success of the Liberal party.

The *Journal du Commerce* of the 26th says, that of 175 nominations which were then known, the opposition had obtained 122, and the ministry 53. One hundred voters of the address had already been re-elected, and had been reinforced by 22 deputies, who were not of the last Chamber. The ministerial list consisted of 43 deputies of the 181 who opposed the address, and of 10 new deputies. The *Journal du Commerce* anticipates the complete success of the Liberal party.

The second edition of the Messager of the 28th says, that of the 193 deputies elected on the 23d, but four remain to be known. The constitutional deputies of every description amount to 144, ministerial to 45.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 27.—The number of the Members of the Chamber of Deputies is 430, divided as follows:—

The College of Arrondissements return	258
Those of Department	172
	430 Deputies.

According to the two Ordonnances relative to the convocation of the Colleges, they elect

June 23—193 Deputies of Arrondissements.
July 3—129 Deputies of Departments.
July 12—65 Deputies of Arrondissements.
July 19—43 Deputies of Departments.

430 Deputies.

Of 177 members, whose election is known, three who have voted for the Address have not been re-elected; whilst, on the other hand, Ministers have lost 27 candidates of the 181 who voted against the address, that number having been thrown out by 27 colleges. Thus ministers have gained three votes, and lost 27. Of 177 Deputies returned, there are 51 for Ministers, and 123 against them.

The Constitutionnel of this morning has the following:—"it is said to have been decided at a late Council of Ministers, that, immediately upon the capture of Algiers, Gen. de Bourmont is to be recalled to Paris, to be present at the opening of the Chambers, and that Marshal the Duke de Raguse will take the command of the army in Africa."—The Journal du Commerce gives the following version of this rumor:—"Gen. Guilleminot will be in Paris by the 15th of August, ready to undertake whatever measures the line of conduct adopted by the Chambers may render necessary."

The National says—"A report is current, that England has consented to the occupation of Algiers by the French for the space of five years."

The following is from the Temps of this morning:—"It was rumored yesterday, that, as a last resource in the approaching electioneering contests, Ministers will issue a declaration as soon as the French troops shall have entered Algiers, that the other Powers of Europe have signified their assent to the war, and guaranteed to France the quiet possession of the extensive colony at La Calle, with the right to destroy Algiers, as a retreat for the pirates. The several Powers are at the same time to announce their intention of combining at some future period to attack each of the several points occupied by the Regencies, and thus, in the end, cut down the system of piracy altogether."

ALGIERS.

The Paris papers contain various bulletins and private letters relative to the advance of the army against Algiers, some of which are not consistent. We publish the latest despatches from the chiefs. The intelligence from England, and the all-engrossing subject of the elections, occupy the rest of their columns.

Telegraphic Despatch.—The Maritime Prefect of Toulon to his Excellency the Minister of Marine:

TOULON, June 16.

Six thousand Arabs presented themselves on the 20th at our outposts, to make their submission to the French army. They have been desired to return to their homes, and they have promised to do so. In the following night another corps of Arabs presented themselves. Our troops were preparing to repulse them, but the Arabs fired their arms in the air, made their submission, and the same answer was given them.

The report has been made to me by Captain Bonamour, of the Mithridate transport, who left Sidi Ferruch on the 21st, and arrived here yesterday.

In his despatch of the 22d, the Count de Bourmont states the losses he sustained on the 19th, at 44 in the first division, and 13 in the second; in wounded, 344 in the first, and 119 in the second, and 10 in the artillery. The amount of the barbaric force opposed on that occasion is variously stated, and must be guess work. Some accounts say 60,000 Bedouins and 20,000 Arabs, and others are more exaggerated. If by Turks, regular soldiery is meant, there could not be so many mustered if all were withdrawn from Algiers itself. It will be seen that one of the sons of Gen. Bourmont was dangerously wounded. Such is the generous character of the French nation, that the badinage we have read in their papers about the General and his four sons will be regretted, should the young man be seriously injured by his chivalry.

The London papers speak of some private accounts, which state that the Algerine force amounted to 80,000 men—that the greatest part of it attacked the French positions,—that two French regiments were cut in pieces,—and that Gen. Bourmont had sent for reinforcements.

The French armament against Algiers consisted at its departure from Toulon of 78 ships of war, (including twelve sail of the line, and 20 frigates:) its land force amounted to 27,577 men, and 4000 horse. The first division left Toulon on the 20th May; on the 29th it reached the coast of Africa. On the 30th and the following day it was driven back to Palma, in the Island of Majorca, where the whole fleet had rendezvoused by the 7th inst., and on the 14th the whole army had disembarked within a few leagues of Algiers.

PARIS, July 1—The following official despatch was received by government yesterday:

Telegraphic Despatch from the Maritime Prefect at Toulon to the Minister of the Marine.

TOULON, June 29, 4 o'clock, P. M.

"La Capricieuse left Sidi Ferruch on the 26th, and has just arrived with despaches. Admiral Duperre informs me that during the last two days the army has had partial encounters with the Arabs and the Turkish infantry, and has gained ground. He expected that on that day (the 26th) it would establish itself under Fort Emperor."

The crisis in which France is now struggling presents an awful spectacle. The terrific scenes of anarchy which so long deluged the arena with blood, and rent the frame of Europe like an earthquake, seem on the eve of renewal. The question that every one asks is, "What will be done if the elections return the same sort of intractable representatives as those with whom the Government could not proceed, and who condemned the administration without receiving from them even one measure for consideration. If the result of the election be as the votaries of revolution anticipate, the charter cannot survive. In principle it may be adhered to, but substantially it must be revoked. The number of electors in France is estimated in a morning paper at only 80,000 persons, not much exceeding quadruple the electors of Westminster. This fraction of the nation returns members for thirty-two millions of people. If the kingdom in general be well disposed towards the existing Monarchy, this important fact must be appealed to, and the number of electors increased. The Throne can only be strengthened by extending its base among the people. A greater power than that of the oligarchy of cabals must be summoned to the King's aid; and if the people are sound and true, it is from them that the succor must be called.—This risk may be great, but the danger is already imminent; for the elections will determine whether the expedient of increasing the elective privilege shall be tried, or whether the Bourbons shall abdicate; for such is the present state and jealousy of parties, that it is hopeless to think of forming a coalitionary administration from them collectively—and each of them is much weaker than the Polignacs.—*N. Y. Courier.*

FROM LIBERIA.

The Baltimore American, of August 10, says—"We have received, from a correspondent at Monrovia, (by the brig Montgomery, at Philadelphia,) the Liberia Herald of May 6 and June 6. The paper of the first named date is clothed in mourning, on account of the death of the Acting Agent of the Colony, Dr. JOHN W. ANDERSON, who fell a victim to the African fever on the 12th April, after an illness of ten days. His remains were followed to the grave on the succeeding day, with every demonstration of regret, business of every kind having been entirely suspended.

A new Sabbath School Society has been formed, to which all the most promising young men of the Colony had attached themselves, either as teachers or scholars.

The Herald of the 6th June contains a detailed notice of the hostile operations which had been carried on by *King Boatswain*, (the most formidable of the neighboring African chiefs,) against the Quea people and those of Little Bassa. He had burnt seven or eight towns in the Quea country, and taken three. The Herald holds forth the assurance of the safety of the Colony from the attacks of this or any other of the chiefs.

Two slavers, a brig and schooner, had been captured by the British cruisers, and ordered to Sierra Leone.

In the numbers of the Herald before us, we observe the usual shipping list, annunciations of marriages and deaths, advertisements for the sale of merchandise, and other publications,—all bespeaking the regular and prosperous organization of society there. Under the head of "Republican Nominations," we find the names of candidates for the offices of Vice Agent, Councillors, Sheriff, Board of Health, Committee of Agriculture, &c."

THE POOR OF IRELAND.

The Liverpool Mercury of June 25th, represents the condition of the poor in many parts of Ireland as truly appalling. The Dublin Weekly Register says—

"Two thousand six hundred and ninety paupers are in the Mendicity Institution of Dublin, and the entire funds, for the maintenance of this multitude of human beings, amount to *two shillings and three-pence!* The committee will endeavor to maintain them for another week; but if, at the termination of that period, adequate funds are not forthcoming, this immense horde of starving wretches shall be let loose upon the public! Is this a time for the infliction of new burdens upon Ireland? A gentleman purchased on Thursday, at the fair of Summerhill, eight cows for forty-three pounds. Three years ago, eight cows of similar quality and condition cost him ninety-six pounds.

A letter from Rev. Mr. Lyons, of Kilmore, Erris, says—

"In my parish alone, there are, at this moment, from five to seven hundred families without any other food or means of subsistence than cabbage, with the precarious supply of shellfish, dillick, and other marine plants procured from the shores.—Hunger is visible in the countenances of the people, and if there is not soon an alleviation of their sufferings, they must become desperate. There is no employment for the laboring classes. All classes, in fact, are suffering in common, but the misery of the lower order is extreme. They have not substance, or money, or credit, and must inevitably perish unless something be done forthwith for their relief."

The Fermanagh Reporter holds the following language:

"With feelings of the deepest regret we feel ourselves called upon this day to declare that any thing equal to the pressure of want and distress felt at present by the poor of this town, has not been experienced during the last fifteen years.—Provisions have advanced considerably in price, and are scarce; the poor cannot get employment; business of every kind is dull—consequently money is not in circulation.

Dreadful Rioting in Limerick.—We have received an account from Limerick, written lately, which gives a frightful relation of the state of things there. It appears that at seven o'clock in the morning a large mob of persons collected and seized some provisions from an open shop: this outrage was the signal for a more general riot; the numbers increased to an alarming extent, and they proceeded to rob every provision store they came to: there is scarcely one in the whole city that had not been plundered; on the first breaking out of the riot, the shops were shut, but this proved no protection, they were broken open, and any thing like the destruction of property, our informant says, cannot be conceived; bread, flour, pork and bacon, were seen carrying off in all directions: up to two o'clock in the afternoon this destruction was proceeding without being checked, seven people however had been shot by individuals protecting their property. At two o'clock, the provision stores being all ransacked, the mob commenced breaking in the spirit shops, and drinking to excess. Just as our correspondent closed his letter, stones had been thrown at the soldiers ordered out by the authorities, and they had consequently commenced firing.—*Dublin Mer. Advocate.*

New Haven, June 29.

PAPER MACHINERY.—We understand that Mr. Haddock's patented machine for the manufacture of paper in sheets, upon the dipping process, was put in operation last October, at Messrs. Seymour & Copeland's Manufactory, in Hartford, where it was made under Mr. Haddock's inspection. There was some paper pulp produced from a mill, and the machine operated upon in presence of a number of respectable paper manufacturers, and other gentlemen of science, and was by all highly approved of. This machine possesses a property, among others—that it can make laid as well as wove paper, as it undergoes all the movements of vatman and coucher, and makes six sheets cap paper, at a dip; and is said to be a saving of a thousand dollars a year—it doing the work of two vats in twelve hours, besides making an article sure to meet a market. The patent is in possession of Messrs. Robinson & Barber, of Hartford, and it is much to be regretted, that an invention of that magnitude has not been brought forward long ere this, by those gentlemen or Mr. Haddock.

Baron Von Humboldt.—In a letter from Baron Von Humboldt, read in the French Academy of Sciences, he gives an account of his visit to the rich mines in the Ural Mountains. He observes that it is always on the Asiatic declivity of those mountains that the auriferous sands lie, which contain pieces of gold, platina, and chromate of iron united with platina. He also discovered a piece of platina of a pretty large size, and presenting a crystallization of platina towards the centre. These metals are often found a foot below the surface. The annual produce of these newly discovered mines is 6,000 kilos of gold. M. Humboldt found in these mines an analogy of position with the auriferous sands of the Cordilleras. He also observed in these mountains mines of osmium and irridum, each having separate beds. Thence he crossed the Khirgise steppe, along the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and visited the ruins of the ancient city of Bulgaride, or Bolgari, formerly the capital of the Tartar Empire, and the residence of the family of Tamerlane. On the 20th of August, M. Humboldt crossed Chinese Tartary, and visited rich mines of beryla and topazes, and also a silver mine which produces annually above 40,000 lbs. of auriferous silver. Lastly, he entered a Chinese town; the Governor received the learned traveler in a tent, a point which he insisted upon, saying, that he would do the same if he were traveling in another country. He gave him a very polite reception, and sold to him a historical chinese work, in five volumes, for some yards of velvet and red cloth. This town has a wretched appearance, and contains nothing remarkable but a temple and two mean towers, inhabited by Chinese soldiers. The Russian government has behaved in the most handsome manner to Baron Humboldt. He is accompanied by a General and some superior officers, and also three carriages and thirty horses, with every requisite for his journey. He hopes to be in France next summer, enriched with valuable discoveries in geology, mineralogy, and botany.

August 14, 1830.—On motion of T. B. Dallas, Esq., W. M. WATSON was admitted to practise as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, in the several Courts of this county.

NEW NOVEL.

WALTER COLYTON; a Novel, by the author of "Brambletye House," "Zillah," &c.; just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., corner of Front and Market streets, Pittsburgh. August 17—2t.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant, I will sell, at Public Auction, on the premises, Lot No. 28, belonging to the United States, situate on Hand street, in the city of Pittsburgh, and now occupied by Mr. James Speers. Said Lot is 60 feet front upon the Allegheny river, and about 400 feet deep.

A map, exhibiting its position and dimensions, is left at the office of Captain Hezekiah Johnson, Ass't Qr. Master, in Pittsburgh, where it may be examined, any time prior to the day of sale.

R. L. BAKER, *Major U. S. Army.*

August 17, 1830—2.

MANAGERS' OFFICE.—Adventurers are reminded that this is the LAST DAY for obtaining tickets in Class No. 14. The drawing arrives to-morrow. Tickets only five dollars.—Apply to GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. August 17, 1830.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 28TH AUGUST, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

☞ Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

August 6, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 15, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375

13395 prizes—34220 tickets $136,880
20825 blanks

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address.

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Offices, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

August 6, 1830.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Joseph M'Gee and Richard Sinnott, under the firm of Joseph M'Gee & Co. was dissolved on the 12th inst. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned not to trust said M'Gee on account of said firm, nor to pay him any money due to said firm.

RICHARD SINNOTT.

August 17—3t

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS, AND BONNET BOARDS.

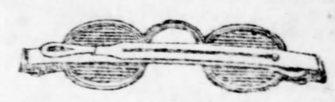
JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS. August 10.—tf.

A NEW IMPROVEMENT OF THE

Grand Solar Microscope,

Magnifying about Ten Million Times !!



JOSEPH & DEMELMAN are opening, at Mr. Bond's Concert Hall, No. 72 Penn street, from to-day, July 30, if the sun is fair, for a short time. The Microscope is one of the most astonishing instruments. It brings to view animals, insects, and objects. In vinegar, there appear to be monstrous eels, from two to ten feet long. The dust from old cheese and figs contains myriads of animals, alive.

Crystalization is one of the most beautiful exhibitions, showing the formation of the Crystals, and producing the brilliant coloring of the Rainbow.

Beside this, they have a new improvement and discovery, by which, with the power of the Sun, they can present the appearance of battles, landscapes, men and women, beasts, &c. on clouds of fire.

J. & D. have recommendations from several members of the Congress of the United States, for powerful Opticians. They are regularly bred up to the optical line, and manufacture all kinds of Glasses to fit and preserve the eyes. They have such experience in their line, that the first Spectacles which they pick out will exactly suit every stage of the eyes. They have all kinds of Gold, Silver, Tortoise Shell, Horn, Plated and Steel Spectacles, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, Camera Obscura, Spy Glasses, and all articles in the Optical Line, for sale.

☞ They receive orders to make or repair all articles in their line. Aug. 10.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

CITY HOTEL,

NO. 41, NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have mutually joined in partnership, in managing and conducting the business of the above elegant and splendid establishment, which is at this time undergoing thorough repair, and when completed will form one of the most desirable and convenient houses for a stranger in this city. The plan and construction of the house, the large airy parlors and chambers for families, all fronting the street, make it more pleasant for ladies: and for merchants it is most applicable, being in the very centre of business; at the same time they can be accommodated with chambers of any size, from a single room to one of four beds, which is frequently more agreeable to parties travelling together.

In addition to all the above advantages of this elegant house, one remains which ought not to be forgotten. In the rear of the building and attached to the establishment, are warm and cold baths, with marble tubs, fitted up on the most approved principle and handsome style.

Finally, the proprietors beg to assure those who may honor them with their favors, that their united efforts shall be used to the utmost to give satisfaction, and neither pains nor expense spared, to accomplish the wishes of the public, by their humble servants, THOMAS HIESKELL,

THOMAS NIBLO.

August 3, 1830.—w3t

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded 'Pittsburgh White Lead—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M D. grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, Edinburgh.

AND for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at his drug and family medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, north east corner of Second and Race Streets, Philadelphia, and retail by his agents and every principal druggist and vender of medicine throughout the United States. Where may be had, gratis, pamphlets either in English, German, French or Spanish, describing the qualities of each medicine, with certificates of cures performed, &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Celebrated Stomach Elixir of Health*—for the cure of coughs, colds, approaching consumption, hooping cough, asthma, pains in the breast, wind in the stomach, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, dysentery, &c.—Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative.*—Recommended for the cure of nervous complaints, generally, inward weakness, depression of spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, nervous debility, intemperance, mercurial diseases, impotency, diseases peculiar to females, &c. Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.* A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, pains in the head and face, frosted feet, &c.—Price two dollars.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Stomachic Bitters.* Celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative and a cure for the fever and ague, &c. Price one dollar per bottle.

DR. ROBERTSON'S *Infallible Worm Destroying Lozenges.* A medicine universally esteemed for destroying every species of worms in the human body. Price fifty cents per package: large packages one dollar.

DR. DYOTT'S *Patent Itch Ointment.* For pleasantness, safety, expedition and certainty of cure, is unequalled by any other medicine in use for the removal of this disagreeable tormenting complaint. It has no unpleasant smell, and may be used on the youngest infant with safety. Price fifty cents per box.

DR. DYOTT'S *Infallible Tooth Ache Drops.* Price fifty cents; small vials, twenty-five cents.

DR. DYOTT'S *Anti-Bilious Pills*, which, if administered in time to remove the bile from the stomach, will prevent all bilious complaints, malignant fevers, ague and fever, bilious cholic, pleurisy, worms, dysentery, head ache, heart burn, loss of appetite, colds and coughs, dyspepsia or indigestion, habitual costiveness, &c.—Price 25 cents per box; large boxes fifty cents.

DR. VICKERS' *Ointment for the cure of the Tetter, Ring Worm &c.* Price 37½ cents per box.

DR. VICKERS' *Embrocation for Rheumatism, &c.* Price 37½ cents per bottle.

DR. GODBOLD'S *Vegetable Balm of Life.*—Price one dollar per bottle.

The Restorative Dentrifice. For cleansing, whitening, and preserving the Teeth and Gums. Price fifty cents per box.

The Circassian Eye Water. Celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price fifty cents; small vials twenty-five cents.

MAHY'S *Approved Plaster Cloth.* A sovereign remedy for all ulcers and sores, sore breasts, boils, sore legs, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, pains in the back and breast, corns on the feet, &c. Price twenty-five cents, fifty cents, and one dollar, for each size plaster.

Approved and recommended by Dr. Rush and Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia, and by the most eminent faculty in the United States.

THE BALM OF IBERIA—Extracted from an Iberian Fragrant Plant; for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c.

CLEMEN'S ALMOND LOTION—A certain cure for *grubs, pimples, freckles, ringworms, tetter, sunburn, morphew,* and *tan,* &c.

☞ Take notice, that, in order to prevent all imposition, each of the above genuine medicines are neatly sealed with full directions for using them, and signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M D.

Since the introduction of these valuable medicines into the United States of America, they have acquired the highest degree of celebrity for their unparalleled success in alleviating and curing diseases, which, in a variety of instances, had baffled some of our most experienced physicians. The extensive and increasing demand for them throughout the continent, for these twenty years past, testifies their interesting efficacy and importance to the public. For families and individuals, whose residence or circumstances place them beyond the advantage of procuring a physician, they are peculiarly adapted; and for whose convenience they are accompanied with every instruction appertaining to the symptoms of diseases, and proper directions for using them.

☞ A considerable discount will be allowed to druggists, country merchants, and those who purchase by the quantity. Orders promptly attended to, and the medicines carefully packed and forwarded to any part agreeably to direction.

A supply of the above medicines, just received and for sale, by appointment of the proprietor, by DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
February 19, 1830.—m1y.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 14, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 14TH AUGUST, 1830 YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,048		1,048
4	1,000		4,000
4	400		1,600
5	300		1,500
5	200		1,500
11	150		1,650
50	100		5,000
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
51	20		1,020
102	12		2,224
1581	8		1,2648
11474	4		45,900

13395 prizes, 20625 blanks; 34220 tickets; $102,660

Tickets $4 00; Halves $2 00; Quarters $1 00.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

☞ Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. August 3, 1830.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptance. April 30—w6mo.

PETERS' REPORTS, VOLUME 3.—Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co. Booksellers, No. 90 Market street, Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1830. By Richard Peters, Reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States. July 27—7t.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3, 1829—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR. *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,* has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

WOOL--WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL,* well washed and trimmed. Apply to
GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.
Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, *(refined without blood.)*
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand:) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
April 27, 1830.—tf

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB.

At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF
MAIL STAGES.

NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞ This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh: and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH.
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1830.—6mo.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

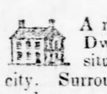
WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO,



A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.
May 4.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.

Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop.
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

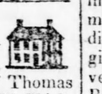
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,



A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.
Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, } PRINTING,
Medium, Royal, Demy, }
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor,* in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen,* will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying,* will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.
June 1.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.
December 15, 1826.—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*
February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.
February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*
Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.
Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞ For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH, *Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.*

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 135, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh,* extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.
Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN.
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1830.*

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge.

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON.

Wilkins township, Allegheny county
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

Coughs and Colds.

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*
March 5.—tf.